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## MR. MORRIS ON

### CONSCRIPTION

Ottawa, July 4.—In the debate on the second reading of the conscription bill, Mr. James Morris said in rising to ask the attention of the house for a few moments. I have no thought of prolonging the debate, because I feel that it has already been extended a little longer than is necessary. In fact I do not think there should have been any debate on this question. That is my honest opinion. But, Sir, I feel that I should not give a silent vote on this question. I feel that this question of conscription has been augmented, or made to appear much greater than it really is. A year ago there was no man in this country, who was more opposed to conscription than I was, for the simple reason that I had given it very little consideration, fully believing that we would never require it in this country, and I am sorry to-day that I am obliged to resort to it. I feel that it would have been a glorious thing for this Canada of ours had we been able to supply the required number of men voluntarily. But when that failed what was there left for us to do? Of all the speakers whom I have heard in this house during the debate, not one single man has offered a suggestion whereby we could improve on the measure proposed. Therefore, when I come to examine this question and ask myself if there is any other method

whereby we can do our duty, I am compelled to answer that there is absolutely none. So, I feel that I have a great question before me, which I have to solve for myself. Formerly I was opposed to conscription, but when the question was placed before me, and before the people of Canada, and when I realized that all other methods of raising men had failed, I felt bound to come to a decision, as the Government were bound to come to a decision, and that quickly as to what could be done. And what could be done? Not a man in this house offered any suggestion as to how that could be done, otherwise than by conscription. Therefore, when I saw that such a measure was necessary, I naturally gave it some thought, and the question gave me many anxious moments before I reached a decision. I know full well that I am going to vote against the wishes of a great many of my electors. If I vote otherwise, I would vote against the wishes of many of my electors who hold opposite views. Therefore, I might say, I am pretty nearly between the devil and the deep sea. I felt that, as a representative of one of the most important constituencies of Quebec, I had a duty to perform. I had to come to a decision, and to set aside the wishes on both sides of some of my electors, and it was up to me to do what I believed to be my duty. There comes a time in the life of every man when he

must decide between love and duty. Perhaps love did not enter into this question, but personal interest entered into it, and I am ready to lay aside personal interest and do what I believe is my duty in the interest of my province, of the Empire, and of humanity. I will do my duty and take the consequences.

### Failure of Recruiting

It certainly would have been a great pleasure to me, had we been able to raise the required number of men without resorting to conscription, but within the last few months, it has been clearly proven inside of this House and outside that the voluntary system has failed, and that we must do something else. Under the circumstances, in my humble opinion, we cannot desert those boys who are fighting for us in France. My hon. friend from St. John and Berthier (Mr. Demers) thought that we should, or that we had done enough, and that we should allow other armies to take the place of our Canadian boys. I say the hon. gentleman does not understand the nature of the Anglo-Saxon race, or he never would have made such a statement in this House.

### Conscription is Democratic

We have heard a great deal about democracy. It is stated that this measure is contrary to the spirit of democracy. I would like to call attention to the fact that alongside of us we have the greatest democracy on the face of the globe. It does not seem to interfere with the spirit of democracy in the United States to pass such a measure as that which we are considering to-day. We hear no complaint from them. They have entered this war quite recently. They are an independent nation and are not under the same obligations as we are, because we are part of the British Empire, and when the British Empire is at war we are at war. The United States is in a different position. To-day the United States has passed a Bill similar to the one we are considering, and I maintain that the spirit of this Bill is more in harmony with the true spirit of democracy than any suggestion I have heard from the other side of the House. The fundamental principle of democracy is equalization of men. One man is considered the equal of another. That is the true spirit of democracy and that is what we are trying to establish by this Bill. I was at first as much opposed to it as any man in this House, but after studying the nature of the Bill, and the manner in which it is going to be enforced, I feel it is more in harmony with the true spirit of democracy than any proposal that has been made in this House. Therefore, to attain the object we have in view, I stand ready to support the Bill, not because I believe it is in the interest of Jimmie Morris or any other individual, but because I believe it to be a measure of liberty and justice to every man. I shall after supporting the measure return to my home perfectly satisfied that I have done my duty to myself, to my electors and to my country. I am ready Mr. Speaker, to take the consequences.

### Habitants Will Come In

Furthermore I believe that, when the nature of this Bill is perfectly understood by the people of Quebec, it will be looked upon by them in a different light from what it is today. What are the arguments being advanced at the present time? It is stated to the people of Quebec that we are tearing the children from their

mothers and throwing them into the front trenches to be butchered. Is that a proper spirit? Is that the manner in which we should recruit? We have heard a great deal of criticism of certain things that have been said by certain men on the other side of the House during an election in Drummond-Arthabaska, and elsewhere in Quebec in 1911. We must not forget, however, that we are not engaged in a political campaign to-day. We are up against one of the most grave and serious propositions that ever faced this House or the civilized world, with the greatest Empire the world has ever known shaken to her very foundations. Is it not up to every true Canadian to set aside all other considerations in such a crisis? And Mr. Speaker, the time will come when we will not speak of French Canadians, or English Canadians, but "Canadians," regardless of national origin, and only recognizing the distinction of being citizens of Canada. To-day I am sorry to say, reference has been made very frequently in this debate to the French Canadians. No man in this House has had better opportunity of knowing the nature of the French Canadian people than I. I have been brought up amongst them, and the best friends I have in the province of Quebec, or in the whole Dominion, are French Canadians. They are friends of my youth. I used to go to school with them. There is no class of people on the earth who have a better sense of fair play than the French Canadian people and my presence in this House is sufficient proof of that statement. The French Canadians have a majority in my county, but they have elected me, an Englishman. It has been an understood thing in my county for many years back, that we should send an English speaking representative to the Parliament at Ottawa, and a French Canadian to the Quebec Legislature, and that agreement has never been broken. Therefore, I am justified in saying that our French Canadian friends have as great a sense of justice and fair play as any people in this whole Dominion.

### Failure of Recruiting in Quebec

As far as recruiting is concerned I cannot understand the situation in the province of Quebec. Outside the province of Quebec, French Canadians have volunteered as freely as the members of any other nationality. Why is it that our friends in Quebec have not come up to the mark? I can make every allowance for the French Canadians under ordinary circumstances, but this case I cannot understand. Two or three days after Austria had declared war upon Serbia, the eyes of the whole civilized world were fixed upon England. Nowhere was England's course more anxiously watched than in the province of Quebec, and when the news was flashed across the Atlantic that England had come to the rescue of France, a sigh of relief came up from the heart of every French Canadian in the province of Quebec. I know that deep down in the heart of every French Canadian there is a love of his mother country. How could any descendant of the noble French race forget his allegiance to or his love for his mother country? The love of country comes next to the love of God, and I feel that in the heart of every French Canadian there is an admiration for old France that nothing can erase. Unfortunately, immediately after that news came to this country, the story was started—by whom or upon whose authority I do not know, we owe nothing to France; she turned out certain religious organizations. That was not a sufficient reason for inaction; that was a political matter. The same thing happened in other countries—but the spirit of old France remained there, and there it will remain. It is worthy of note that many years ago Attila, the leader of the Huns, who had set out to overrun Europe, was turned back on the plains of France. Future history will record that in this war the Hun of this day met defeat on the plains of France. That will be another glorious page in France's history. Some men are today shouting "a bas l'Angleterre," and that kind of thing; but that does not express the true sentiment of the French Canadian. It does not at any rate express the sentiment of the people of the rural districts, where one gets a better idea, perhaps, of the true sentiment of the people. In the cities the people are influenced by men of the type of Bourassa and Tancrède Marsil. These men will disappear in due course of time, but the true spirit of the French Canadian will remain forever.

Mr. E. Lapointe: Will the hon. gentleman tell me in what part of the province of Quebec he heard the words "a bas l'Angleterre"? Mr. Morris: I have read them in the press of the city of Montreal. I have not the records here, but the hon. gentleman knows that the words appear in the press many times. I admit that they were not expressed by responsible men; nevertheless, the spirit that provoked them was aroused by the men who were at the head of the meetings held in opposition to conscription. But I repeat that

these words do not represent the true spirit of the French-Canadian people.

### No Danger of Revolt

It has been said by hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House that Quebec would rise in revolt if this bill should become law. Mr. Speaker, that is false. From what I know of the French-Canadian people, if this bill becomes law they will submit to it just the same as you or I will. It may not be agreeable to them, but they will see the justice of the bill when it is properly explained to them. Instead of preaching sedition and treason, as members of the house have done, let hon. gentlemen go into their counties and do as was done in the other provinces. Let the men who influence public opinion go out and do their duty. Let the clergy do their duty in Quebec as the clergy have done their duty in other provinces. The matter of the duty of the people has been taken up in the other provinces by the churches, by the public men, by all classes of the people. We know what our duty was; the spirit of the Canadian people backed them up, every man went into the fight and did what he could. Had that been done in Quebec since the beginning of the war, we would have had a greater number of recruits from that province than from any other province in the Dominion. From no other province in the whole Dominion could we have expected greater enlistment than from the province of Quebec. But public opinion in that province has been led astray by the false doctrine that has been drummed into and preached to the people—doctrine that for years back has never been denied or contradicted. But the French Canadians are, down in their hearts, just as good as I am just as loyal as I am.

Mr. E. Lapointe: Thank you.

### False Doctrine

Mr. Morris: But they have been falsely trained. It has been suggested by some hon. gentlemen—and I am not averse to the suggestion—that we give voluntary enlistment another chance. Voluntary enlistment has failed, but the system still prevails. Let hon. gentlemen who are advocating voluntary enlistment get busy, go into their counties, and start a campaign under that system. Let them not preach such doctrine as was preached by the member for St. Hyacinthe (Mr. Gauthier) or the member for St. John and Berthier (Mr. Demers). That kind of doctrine will never help recruiting. Let them preach the true doctrine of patriotism and of our duty to our country; the people of Quebec will understand it just as well as you or I understand it. They know what they owe to the British Empire; they know what the British flag means to them; they appreciate the protection that they have enjoyed for many years and the privileges that have been granted to them under British rule. But if the people of that province continue to be under the influence of the false doctrines that have been preached to them we cannot expect any different results from those that have been obtained. Many French Canadian soldiers have returned to this country; let them be employed to engage in recruiting campaigns among the people of Quebec and to explain present conditions relating to the war. If this is done the habitants will understand the situation just as well as we do. I venture to say that those habitants will understand the situation just as well as we do. They have just as great a sense of honor and of justice as any of us have. They know the horrors that have been perpetrated by the enemy just as well as we do, and they are ready to avenge those who have suffered from the barbarity of the foe. But we have to point them to the proper course, and we have to counteract the effects of the evil doctrine that has for years been preached to the French Canadian people in Quebec.

Mr. Mederic Martin: The hon. member a few minutes ago told the various Quebec members to do their share in encouraging enlistments. The hon. member is a member from the Quebec province. Has he done so himself? Has he asked his people to enlist, and if so, what have they said?

### What I Have Done for Recruits

Mr. Morris: I am glad the hon. member has brought up that question. Early in the war I had the pleasure of taking part at a recruiting meeting. A young officer who, poor young fellow, is today buried in France, was sent to my county, and he came to a village adjoining mine. We called a meeting—and what I say will perhaps bear out a little of the criticism that has been offered as to the manner of recruiting in our province. I do not cast any reflections upon the Government for what was done. They selected the men they thought were proper, but sometimes a man who is appointed for a certain purpose is not always able to fill the position as it should be filled. At all events I had with me on the platform that night two Presbyterian ministers from my immediate neighborhood. We laid before the people the cause as best we could. This young officer stated his case, and finally

when he had finished, he tied up his belongings and was about to leave the meeting. I said to him: My friend, do not you think it would be advisable for you to go down amongst the crowd and speak to the young men; I know that in the audience are a number of young men who, by the interest they have taken in what has been said, are ready to volunteer. The young officer immediately admitted the propriety of such a course. He went down amongst the audience, and I accompanied him and introduced him to a number of young men. The result was that fifteen young men enlisted that night. Four of them were rejected, but since that night forty others have followed the example of those fifteen young men. That is the spirit of the Canadian people when they understand the situation. That course was not taken in many other counties in Quebec. In Laprairie-Napierville the people were advised not to enlist and not to contribute to the Patriotic and the Red Cross Funds. They were told: Save your money for some other purpose. Could one expect recruits from a county where that doctrine was preached? That is one of the reasons why recruiting has not succeeded in Quebec. Hon. members speak about what was said years ago, but these are political questions, and it is the leaders of the people in the province of Quebec whom I blame for the want of success in recruiting.

### How to Vote

I have said already that it grieves me to be forced to vote contrary to the wishes of a great many of my electors, old warriors who have fought for me twice in my political campaigns, and whom I had the honour of leading to a Conservative victory in my county for the first time since Confederation. But I have a duty to perform, and in coming to a decision, I have given due consideration to the question before the House and if I should have to give up my life on account of the course I have decided to pursue, I am ready to make the sacrifice, to do what I believe is my duty. As I said I am ready to take the consequences of my action, I am the representative of the old county of Chateauguay, and I do not want the finger of scorn to be pointed at that county. Should I vote against this measure and do as the hon. member for St. John and Berthier (Mr. Demers) advises us to do, I feel that the finger of scorn would be pointed at me and at my county for all time to come. That hon. member practically advises us to throw up the sponge—to quit. As I have said before, he does not know the spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race or he would never have made such a statement.

There is one feature in connection with conscription that partly on account of the attitude that I am taking I should explain to the House, and that is the duty that I owe and the duty that every French Canadian and every other Canadian owes to the Empire. Let the people understand that duty and there will be no need for discussion on this Bill; the Bill would be passed unanimously.

### The Referendum Cry

I do not attempt to criticize any statements made in regard to the referendum, but there is one phase of the question on which I have not yet received any light. We are told by the hon. member for Welland (Mr. German) that he was fully in accord with conscription, that he felt it was the duty of Canada to force enlistment, and that he believed the people in Canada would support a referendum on that question. If he believes that, it is his duty as a representative of the people to vote for conscription. Why refer the matter by a referendum to the people of Canada if the people are in favour of it? Has the hon. member not a duty to perform? What was he elected for? Was he elected to go back to his people every time a question came up in this House, and to ask them how he should vote? I told some of my electors the other day: "Gentlemen, when you elected me, you did not elect me into slavery. I am an independent man; I am going to vote according to the dictates of my conscience, and I am ready to take the consequences." That is what I intend to do on this question. There is another feature that we must take into consideration as regards this referendum. Some gentlemen have told us that they are absolutely in accord with this Bill. Let us suppose that we take a referendum and that conscription is defeated. In that event where would they stand? Either those hon. members will have to vote for this measure against the wishes of the people of Canada—and then what will happen—or also we shall have to throw up the sponge and say: We will no longer support the men who have voluntarily gone to the front. If we do that, I say that the finger of scorn will be pointed at Canada for centuries to come. I sincerely trust that it will never be done.

In Captain Burton Deane's book, "Mounted Police Life in Canada," a record of thirty-one years in service, he tells an amusing story of pioneer life. In the "Western Law Times," vol. 1, page 86, published in Calgary, the following item appeared in the late nineties:

"A learned judge of French extraction, not of the Manitoba bench, lately pronounced within 5,000 miles of this city, the following remarkable sentence on a man accused of stealing a horse: 'Prisoner, do evidence is conflicting, but I find you guilty and sentence you to three months in the guard-room. Do evidence, as I say, is very conflicting, but if I was sure, if I was quite sure, that you stole that horse, I would give you two years in de Manitoba Penitentiary.'"

The barrister who habitually furnished the law reports to the paper was away from Calgary on a holiday at the time of the foregoing deliberation, and on his return, his attention was drawn to the report in question. He did not want to be mixed up in a blood feud with the learned judge for all time, and he decided to take the bull by the horns. He walked to the judge's chamber with a copy of the Law Times in his hand and said, 'Judge, I hope you don't think it was agreeable of putting a false report like this in the paper?'

The judge took the volume from him, read the report carefully, shut the book with a slam, and handed it back to him saying, 'You can tell that I speak as good English as he can.'

### Author Becomes Major

Despatches from England bring news of the promotion of Charles G. D. Roberts, "In His Majesty's Service," from Captain to Major. Mr. Roberts is well known in this country where his animal stories are greatly admired. His latest volume, entitled "The Secret Trail," was published only a few months ago.

### Rhodes Scholar Serving

Captain W. Burton Hard, B.A., now serving in France with the Western Canadian Infantry Brigade as Y.M.C.A. officer, has been chosen Rhodes Scholar for Manitoba for 1917. He is the sixth Manitoba Rhodes Scholar now on active service. He was born at Brockville, and received his common and high school education at Toronto.

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# The Huntingdon Gleaner

Sellar Brothers, Publishers.

THURSDAY, JULY 12th, 1917

## Notes of the Week

The second reading of the conscription bill was carried by a large majority, every province with the exception of Quebec voting for it. The vote stood 118 for, 55 against. Quebec gave an almost solid vote against. Out of the 55 Quebec members who were present when the house divided, 46 voted against the bill and only 9 for. Of the 9, 4 hold official positions and one is interested in the sale of a railway. The English-speaking members who voted against conscription were Bickerdike, Devlin, Jay, Murphy and Robb. 26 Liberals voted for the bill. Of Liberals who represent constituencies west of the Ottawa only 8 voted with Laurier. The split from his following is so marked, that he can no longer be regarded as the leader of the Liberals. Of the 55 who voted against conscription only 9 were from outside of Quebec, and three of them represent French-speaking constituencies. With a majority of 63 Premier Borden can now push the bill and he is expected to do so.

It is agreed among those who have made a study of the nourishing quality of different foods, that wheat supplies all that is necessary to maintain the human system in vigor. Of late years this has been challenged by men who do not dispute that wheat contains all that is essential to health but who declare that from the way in which wheat has come to be ground into flour, it is no longer a complete food. Their argument is that in the desire of the public for white bread, millers have been led to sift from the grain a large part of its nourishing quality, and that the resultant flour is almost pure starch. This has become especially true since the adoption of the roller process, which takes out everything except what is white, so that from 60 pounds of wheat only 28 pounds is taken. If the outer skin of the wheat was alone rubbed off which is bran, and the kernel ground whole there would be at least 50 pounds of flour, dark in color but four-fold more nourishing than first patents. In a time like the present when food is scarce, it is pointed out that were our government to enact, like that of England and France, that only flour which stands for 85 pounds out of every 100 pounds of wheat be sold, bread would be cheaper and the people who eat it be healthier and stronger. In using what has come to be known as 85 per cent, flour the baker has to use more yeast, knead it better and keep it in the oven longer. When properly made the bread is sweeter than the ordinary white bread, and once the consumer becomes accustomed to the change, is preferred. This is the experience in the Old Land. King George has set the example by having none other bread than that made from 85 per cent. flour on his table, and its use has become universal. Were Canada to do likewise, the loaf would be cheaper, and we would have two million bushels more wheat to export.

Saturday forenoon 20 airships, of a much larger size than any seen before, swept over London, dropping bombs. They were fired at by air craft guns, but went on uninjured for about 15 minutes, when they swooped round to make their way back to Belgium. They did not get back for they were attacked by pursuing British airships, which wrecked three. The damage to property was small and confined to a few blocks, but many people on the streets were hit, 37 being killed and 141 more or less wounded. The raid was the largest and most systematic yet experienced. It has caused deep indignation with a loud call for reprisals on Berlin or other large German city. The French engineered an attack on the great German munitions works of Essen. The Berlin reports declare it did trifling injury but it is believed a crippling blow was dealt.

There are many rumors from Germany of party divisions and of a unity of parties hitherto hostile to bring about peace. For months the government has been deluding the people by false reports of damage done by submarines, it being confidently stated that England was on the verge of starvation. That Britain's losses by having ships torpedoed has been enormous is true, but these losses have not been of a vit-

al nature. The fact that this is the case has come to be known, and seeing that peace need not be expected from submarine efforts, the Germans are the more insistent the war be ended. The war party with the Kaiser are against the slightest yielding to the clamor that is raised. There is no shortage of food in Britain. As a matter of precaution, economy is being used with the result that large stores are being accumulated, enabling exports to the Allies. The first of the new crop is now on the market in the shape of potatoes, which are so plentiful that all restrictions on their sale have been removed. Dairy products are in full supply and before July is out the cutting of wheat will be in progress in the southern parts of England. With a vastly increased acreage under crop, Britain hopes she may not need to import much food. The prices for food are much better regulated than on this side of the Atlantic. Combinations of speculators are properly broken and profiteers are made to pay to the government a goodly share of their guilty gains.

President Wilson has done his best to have prices regulated by law but has been baffled so far by congress, too many of whose members are controlled by the very people Wilson wishes to strike. Evidence has been caused to be made public ought to help him. An expert in the grain trade quotes figures to prove that while the average price paid the farmers for wheat during the past year was \$1.51 per bushel it was so manipulated by speculators that it cost the consumer \$3. The war was made the pretence for increasing prices, with the result that bread costs from 75 to 100 per cent. more than it should. There never has been a shortage of wheat, the public has simply been plundered. Returns secured by Ottawa authorities show there is an average quantity of all kinds of food on hand and that present prices have no justification.

The encouraging feature in the war news is again the operations of the Russians. They have followed up their first successes and having broken the German-Austrian line seem to be on a fair way to capture city of Lemberg. The explanation of their surprising success is, that the Austrians and Germans being strong in the belief that Russia could make no effective move, withdrew large sections of their troops, sending them to Italy and France. To bring them back will weaken their resistance to the Allies. From the number of prisoners taken by the Russians it is plain the rank-and-file of both Austria and Germany have no objection to lay down their arms. In France the chief move has been an attack in force on the French lines. The fighting, after lasting two days, ended in the Germans withdrawing after suffering heavy losses. The British lines have been comparatively quiet. Raids on German trenches and a steady pressure on their fortified positions has been kept up. The firing of the British guns on the enemy's lines is represented to be deadly. The order for a general advance is looked for any day. Britain is making a final levy in England and Scotland. Just how many men this will bring to the colors remains to be seen. To make up for the shortage in man power, German prisoners are offered the option of work on farms and public works, at a rate of wages that enables them to remit help to their families in Germany.

## ORMSTOWN

Rev. Dr. Manson of Montreal occupied the pulpit of St. Paul's church Sunday morning and evening, in the absence of Rev. D. N. Coburn who is spending a few weeks' holiday at Cap L'Aigle.

Rev. Mr. Williamson, pastor of the Methodist congregation, was called to Montreal on Sunday on account of illness of Mrs. Williamson. The services were conducted by Mr. Yule, a Layman from Fairmount Methodist church, Montreal.

The mayor of the Parish, Mr. George Hooker and the Secretary, left for Quebec on Wednesday in company with Messrs. Vasey and O'Connor, their object being to interview the officials of the Road Department regarding the commencing of road work in the Parish.

Those who admired the fine display of Holsteins made at the late show by D. Raymond of Vandrenil, will regret to hear that, on Sunday forenoon, his extensive outbuildings were burned. The animals being in pasture, only a cow was lost. Part of this season's hay had been stored in the building. Mr. Raymond's loss will exceed \$20,000.

## HOWICK

The property purchased from Mr. Baxter by Nap Desrosiers, has been sold to William Hueston of the Scotch concession. He ex-

pects to take possession in August. Mr. Black, who bought land near the curling rink, intends to build a residence this summer. An agreement is about completed for the sale by George McLoughlin of his residence to John Kerr of Tullyloggin.

After a week of favorable weather for ripening the hay and drying the ground so that cutting and hauling could be done, the moderate fall of rain on Monday came at a suitable time to help the grain and root crops. Hay is a heavy yield and has been offered standing at from six to nine dollars per ton.

Old potatoes are sold at four cents per pound and new at seven cents. The weather being fine, there was a constant stream of autos passing in the afternoon through Howick in the direction of Ste. Martine and Chrysostome.

## STE. MARTINE

At a meeting of the directors of the Agricultural society Monday, were present: Messrs. C. O. Touchette, Desire Laberge, Horace Sabourin, W. P. Laberge, Philias Brault, Joseph Reid, Aras Jodoin, Elie Pire, W. Laberge, and the president, P. D. McArthur. It was decided to have no special train on show day, the 4th of September next, but the secretary will ask for a reduction of fares on regular trains. An extension of time for entries for corn competition is allowed till the seventeenth of this month, no entries to be received after that date. A committee of directors, residing in the parish of Ste. Martine, and the secretary, was authorized to make all repairs on the grounds and arrange everything in connection with the coming fair. A single judge was appointed for every class of animals. The exclusive privilege of selling soft drinks, etc., in the three booths was fixed at \$15, \$16 and \$17. Rigs selling fruit will be admitted on show grounds at a reasonable price.

## POWERSCOURT

School District No. 8 closed June 30, by a school picnic held near the river. After dinner the children enjoyed the afternoon playing games. Gladys Ross, on behalf of the pupils, presented their teacher, E. B. Ewing, with a handsome music cabinet, accompanied with an address as a token of their esteem for her. Prizes were awarded according to merit and each pupil remembered with a book.

## BEAUHAIRNOIS

A successful Lawn Social was held on the grounds of Mr. Rice, by the English church last Saturday evening. There was a good attendance, something over \$50 was realized.

The furniture factory is closed this week still, for repairs. All the brick work about the boilers is being renewed. The bench hands and varnishers, however, are at work.

The paper mill has also been partially closed as the paper machine is being lengthened. This will increase the output of paper somewhat.

The choir of St. Stephen's church, Montreal, is to present a play entitled "Dr. Wake's Patient," in the town hall Saturday evening, for the benefit of the Melochville mission.

Dr. Morrison supplied the pulpit of the Presbyterian church at Lachine last Sunday.

## TROUT RIVER

A Strawberry Social, under the auspices of the W.M.S. of Elgin congregation, was held at the home of Mr. Alex. Anderson, on July 4th. The evening was an ideal one, calm, clear and warm, consequently a large crowd assembled on the spacious lawn adjoining the residence. The programme was opened by Wm. Duncan giving a solo, after which the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, who presided, made a few appropriate remarks. Addresses of a patriotic nature were given by Mr. Philips, M.L.A., and Dr. Clouston. Songs by Salters, Duncan and Fred Donnelly, and Mrs. Salter and Miss Clara Burke, also instrumental music by Miss Cota and Thomas McFarlane which was all much enjoyed. Proceeds amounted to \$169, part of which goes to the Red Cross and the balance to meet sundry expenses of the W.M.S.

The ladies served strawberries and ice cream on long tables beside the house. The tables were always full.

## ST. STANISLAS

Pierre Laberge, an old time resident of this vicinity, but of late of Valleyfield, has just been notified that his son, Alfred, had made the supreme sacrifice. There are still no tidings of Pte. Wesley Harper, reported missing since the 4th of October.

## ATHELSTAN

The Red Cross Branch held its regular monthly meeting on Monday night in Munro Hall, Wells Lumsden presiding. The programme consisted of selections by the orchestra, violin solos by Mrs. Gibson, piano duets by the Misses Hampton and Wilson, songs by Wm. Duncan and an address by Dr. Clouston. In his address the doctor pointed out that the closer a person came in contact with the Red Cross work the more ready he was to do everything

for the society. That the people higher up in the society were the best of the best known people in Canada, whose personal contributions in money and lives to the cause had been enormous. He concluded his appeal for support of the society by giving two stories which he had received from eye witnesses. The first showing the marvellous work done by the surgeons when properly equipped for their work and the second the distressing conditions which followed the breakdown of the medical services in the Mediterranean. John Kuddock established a reputation as an auctioneer when he secured \$6 for a pretty apron donated by Miss Cogland. The ladies served strawberries and cake during the evening.

At the auction sale of hay on the late farm of James T. Elder, the average price obtained was \$14 per acre. It is a heavy crop.

## COFFEY'S CORNERS

The ladies of the Maplemore Red Cross Branch held a social at the home of Geo. Hamilton on Tuesday evening. The grounds were lighted with lanterns and torches. Tables were arranged in front of the house where coffee, strawberries and cake was served. A platform in the orchard was occupied by the Huntingdon Band, who made a welcome contribution to the entertainment. There was also an ice cream booth and the ladies went among the visitors selling home made candy, while others demonstrated that a lot of fun to be got out of a grab bag. After supper Dr. Clouston, acting as chairman, conducted a lengthy programme. Speeches were made by Peter Caldwell, Andew. Philips, M.L.A., and Edgar Reardon. The Misses Candlish sang several songs and were encored, as was Wm. Carr, who recited from the Habitant. Little Miss Mildred Millar sang very nicely. The ladies cleared \$175 and had the weather been more favorable would undoubtedly have added substantially to this handsome figure.

## HITCHINBROOK COUNCIL

Met on 3rd July. All present. On motion of William Anderson, seconded by Ross, 56 bills for Road Work and the following accounts were ordered paid viz: O'Connor Bros tire pipe \$10.35; Miss M. A. Mooney, 93 loads gravel \$9.30; John Sloan 31 days service as Overseer \$93; County rate \$336.74; Patriotic tax \$1234.72.

Moved by Jos. Anderson, sec. by Leggett that a bill presented by E. Irvine for building 4400 ft. of macadam road, \$5166 less 10 per cent. be paid when the money for that purpose is received from the Quebec Government.

Moved by McNaughton seconded by Leggett that the Mayor and Secy. be authorized to transfer the land on lot 41b, in the 3rd range formerly used as a gravel pit to John Arthur on payment of one dollar and expenses of the transfer.

An Atlantic Port, July 6.—Confidence that their gunners had added another victim to the list of German submarines sunk was expressed by the officers of a British liner which reached this port yesterday. Attacked on the morning of June 26 by a U-boat, which suddenly appeared about 500 yards off, the liner's course was promptly changed. Almost at the same instant the stern gun was fired, and a shell sped toward the submarine. A column of black smoke spurted into the air, and the U-boat sank under the waves, leading the observers to believe a hit had been scored.

## HEMMINGFORD

Advantage was taken of the races held here on July 4th as tag day for the Red Cross, and \$200 was added to the fund.

The annual S. S. picnic was held in Woods' grove on July 6th. Sports were held, but I am not able to give the names of the fortunate competitors.

The School board met on July 9th; all present but Com. Sweet. The report of the auditor, M. B. Fisher, was read and accepted. This report shows a balance on hand of \$569.88, with taxes uncollected of \$181.45 and no liabilities. The report was accepted and the bill of the auditor, \$5, ordered to be paid. The application of Miss Margaret Collings for No. 11 school, was accepted.

As usual no much interest was taken in the election of school commissioners, the retiring members, F. D. McNaughton and Chas. Cameron being re-elected.

## PORT LEWIS

The cottages are all filled up and Mrs. Stalker expects the usual number of summer visitors. The cement work which was done on the wharf last fall appears to be a substantial job.

The road between Huntingdon and the lake is rough, especially the portion belonging to the parish of St. Barbe. A few actions under the new code would tell the councilors it is their duty to keep their road in good repair.

## HAVELOCK COUNCIL

Met on the 3rd inst. All were present. The last of the road bills was passed making the total of \$454 for winter work on them. The other bills passed were as follows: For wire for by-road fences \$118.56. For cedar braces \$4. For putting wire on Stevenson road fence \$9.59. For County rate \$109.60. For Patriotic Tax \$401.87.

The council adjourned until Aug. 6th when the valuation roll will be examined.

## ST. ANICET COUNCIL

Met July 3, absent Ed. Cosgrove, P. X. Beauchene and Aime Brunet. On motion of Alf. Primeau, sec-

onded by Joseph Leblanc, the Sec. was authorized to notify all Road Inspectors that those drawing gravel for the roads with horses, must use plank not less than twelve feet long and ten inches high for box.

On motion of Alf. Primeau, seconded by Donald Rankin, that Omer Caza be appointed Special Officer over the Clio Caza water course, Henri Caza over the Cameron and Cedar Creek, and Alex. Chretien over the Coffey water course.

Bills for repair of roads were ordered to be paid, amounting to \$320.95, J. O. Clermont for plank \$14.45, freight on same \$1.

## GODMANCHESTER COUNCIL

Met on the 3rd. Bannion and Chartrand absent. Wm. Reid was appointed inspector on the new road from Carr's to Whites. It was agreed to purchase from John Coffey a gravel pit if he was willing and that the government be asked to send an engineer to draw up specifications and estimate for a mile of gravel road on the Carr side line. The bill of O'Connor Brothers for \$1896 for macadamizing on the Arnold side road was approved. Adjourned to evening of 14th.

In conversation with an American last week General Joffre said: "The way to win the war quickly is to bring to bear every ounce on and behind the fighting line. Peace will come through the hardest possible fighting at the earliest possible moment. With her resources of men and finance America will strike a finishing blow that will bring the end of hostilities. I came back from America convinced of what that country was doing and could do. What I said there I repeat now. Bring men here, bring them as fast as possible. Train them in trench and other European methods, here within the influence of the actual war. We want men, men, men. Not alone for actual fighting, but for work of all kinds. We need men to work on the roads, men to build and repair railroads, men for the telegraph and telephone, men for lumbering, every sort of capable labor."

Record.—That Chateaugay is something of a horse market may be gathered from the fact that between four and five hundred animals have been shipped from here this season, this estimate being made by one who has kept in close touch with the market during the past few months. The further information is given that the class of horses as a whole were of superior grade to those shipped in former years and many really fine animals have been sent to the Eastern markets to be disposed of. It is not believed that any particular number were devoted to war purposes, but on the contrary were disposed of to farmers and truckmen in the territories contiguous to the manufacturing cities.

New York, July 10.—Through arrangements made by the Mayor's Committee on National Defense with the State and War Departments at Washington, the week of July 16 to 22 inclusive will be known as British recruiting week in New York City. The spectacular feature of the week will be the presence of 200 MacLean and Gordon Highlanders from Canada, with a pipers' band of 20 and a brass band of 50 men. All the Highlanders will wear kilts. With their band and their pipers, they will parade daily for recruits.

Montreal Star.—The fact that the milk which sells in the city for 11 cents a quart, costs the dealer only 6 cents delivered in bulk in Montreal, was the occasion of a sharp discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Baby Welfare Committee in the Montreal Foundling and Baby Hospital. J. Arthur McBride, who occupied the chair, pointed out that according to the report of the milk committee, which is working under the Baby Welfare organization, the cost of bottling and delivery, plus a reasonable profit, amounts at least to five cents a quart, in many cases to a larger sum; for a good deal of the milk coming into the city is purchased at a lower rate than 6 cents a quart delivered here. Presuming the milk dealers are correct in making the statement that their actual profit amounts to only a fraction of a cent, it would appear that a five cent charge for the bottling and delivering of six cents worth of milk means an extraordinarily expensive system of management, said Mr. McBride. Reference was also made to the fact that the law did not insist upon refrigerating cars being used for transporting milk from the country districts.

R. B. Dexter pointed out that the price of milk to the dealers depended on the cheese market, but he agreed that the cost of bottling and delivery was, on the face of it, exorbitant.

## MONTEAL, JULY 9.

In face of a large supply prices of all kinds of cattle fell 50c the 100lb. Butchers cows ranged from \$7.50 for common to \$9 for choice. Canners went from \$5 to \$6. Packers to fill their army contracts bid from \$16.50 to \$17 for hogs.

Mules are more useful for army teaming than horses, but their proneness to bray often betrays a position to the enemy. Veterinarians were consulted and they found a slight operation performed on the nostrils of a mule would render him as silent as a wrecked phonograph, and since then American mules have met all requirements that could possibly be expected from them.

## WILL FIGHT CONSCRIPTION

Napierville, July 8.—A strong attack against Premier Borden was made by Oscar Gladu in a fighting speech here this afternoon, when some 500 residents of the parish gathered to hear conscription discussed. The fact that Sir Robert Borden had promised that the law was to be carried out when passed led Mr. Gladu to the opinion that it would not be executed for that reason, he declaring that the premier had gone back on his pledged word as prime minister three times already in his career as prime minister, and he could not be believed when he made a statement. Mr. Gladu used the word lie very freely when referring to Sir Robert's declarations. The ex-deputy for Yamaska attacked other members of the cabinet, and while he congratulated Mr. Latendresse for resigning, was not willing to give him absolute assent as yet, declaring that he must show his sincerity by also refusing to vote for an extension, and the same he also demanded from the Conservative deputies who voted with Laurier before they could be accepted as pure lambs. A vote for extension of Parliament was a vote for conscription in the future. Mr. Gladu warned the French Canadians to oppose the Government's bill to disenfranchise citizens who had come from enemy alien countries, and said that those who approved of such an autocratic measure could not complain if later the same treatment was handed to the French Canadian minority.

In regard to the extension of Parliament he said that if the Imperial Government granted this with the two parties not in accord, it would be substituting itself for the will of the Canadian people. The English government lost the United States for a loss cause than that, he added. He spoke of Mr. Bourassa and his followers, sincere though they probably were, Sir Wilfred Laurier would be in power today and the spectre of conscription would not be hanging over the heads of the people. Mr. Gladu expressed the belief that the effort of Col. Blondin to raise a battalion had been done with the aim of giving the English provinces a chance to attack Quebec, and to say that they refused to answer the appeal of one of their own people and a cabinet minister at that. Do not lose your heads, do not be led away by those who talk of breaking the Confederation. Be solid, and united behind Laurier, and as long as you are that there is no government that can impose conscription without the people being consulted, concluded Mr. Gladu.

## Willing to Fill Jails

Jos. Demers, M.P. for St. Jean-Baptiste, discussed the various militia acts, deriding the statement that they, and especially that of 1904, had provided for conscription for foreign service. It was a Boche government, and he was scandalized at the idea of 200 individuals who did not represent the people trying to impose such an arbitrary measure as conscription. By force of their numbers they can pass this conscription law, but they cannot enforce it, said Mr. Demers. We have at our disposal the means to resist such an unconstitutional law, and when the time comes we will be able to give you certain advice as how to evade this law. We will be passive. They can send us to jail. Let them send 20,000 or 25,000 to jail and Bordeaux will not be too big or luxurious then, and with the cost of living as it is now, we will not do so badly. There are other means too such as the habeas corpus. They want to drag Canada back 100 years. Mr. Demers said Canada had done magnificently in the war and told the reasons why Canada had done so much for the great cause, and referred to the entry of the United States in the war as one of the reasons why 100,000 more men from Canada was necessary. He believed that a referendum would be defeated in Canada, even deputies, giving as their reason for voting against a referendum the fact that they believed the people would vote against conscription. It was a sad thought to think of a system such as that in the 20th century.

## Tax Now, Says Lanctot

The speech of Roch Lanctot, deputy for Laprairie-Napierville, followed largely on the lines of that he made in Parliament during the conscription debate. He spoke at length of the debt that was piling up, and of the future generations that would have to pay the cost of the war, and believed that the Government would have done better to put more taxes on at present when there was prosperity than to wait until a year or two after the war when thousands of men would be without work, because of the closing of munition factories and thousands more returned soldiers would be looking for work. He believed that Canada should take part in the war only to the extent of its resources, and discussed the Hughes-Borden debate in Parliament as to the raising of men earlier in the war. The need of the Allies was not for men, but for food and materials. There were no Canadian ranks to be filled in France, for there were no Canadian trenches there, the Canadians being only a portion of the Imperial army, under British officers. He spoke of Canadian officers who were living at the expense of the country in London and who had never smelt powder, and incidentally attacked some fellow members of Parliament for appearing in khaki and drawing big pay without getting near the firing line. I am for the Empire, but for Canada first. He said England would never have treated the French Canadians the way

the Boches of Ontario had done, and justice should be done in Ontario before the French Canadians were asked to enroll. In the province of Quebec we are not for conscription, and not too strongly for voluntary recruiting.

## Meeting in Montreal

On Sunday evening a great crowd assembled on the Champ de Mars when vigorous declarations were made that conscription would be defied. One speaker referred to Champlain and to great French-Canadian fighters of days gone by, and concluded with an appeal for new Dollars once again to save the French Canadian community from the great danger which menaces it. Let them imprison us, he cried, and applause greeted the cry. He said that in all quarters of the city, associations were being formed of men to take the oaths of fidelity in the fight about to come. When the day would arrive they would be ready.

Paul Lafortune agreed with Laurier so far as the referendum was concerned, but could not see eye to eye with other Liberals. Laurier had not declared himself on conscription either. He took a fling at Hon. Mr. Seigney, who had stated that Quebec could send 25,000 more men, but had not said that he would be one of the 25,000. The speaker feared that, following an alleged pact between the Canadian and the United States governments, American soldiers might shoot the first bullets into the backs of the Canadian people opposed to conscription. He created a laugh in terminating, by saying: "Good-bye, we may meet next in prison." However, they could spend three years in jail, and when that term was over, stay another period, if necessary.

## BYNG'S FAREWELL TOLD OF IN A LETTER

The following extract is from a letter written by Lieut. A. Rowat to his parents, Rev. Andrew and Mrs. Rowat, St. Lambert, a few days before he was killed in action. "Yesterday we went out to see Sir Julian Byng, the O. C. of the Canadian Corps, and to hear him say goodbye to our Division (officers). He has been promoted from a Corps to an Army Commander. He was greatly affected with emotion, and only said a few words, among which were, that we had gained his promotion for him and that he would never forget it as long as he lived. He said the last year (during which he was Canadian Corps Commander) was the happiest of his life, if any year could be happy during the war. He wished us all good-bye, good luck, a speedy termination of the war, and all success and happiness afterwards. It was a dramatic sight to see the scene in front of an old Chateau on the lawn completely surrounded by trees, the officers drawn up in two double lines on either side. He came in quietly, walked up and out faced the Chateau and, without looking at any one started to talk. It appeared that he was afraid to look at any one lest he become overwhelmed with emotion. After he had spoken, he walked away alone, head down and every one could only stand and stare, till one of the other generals walked off with him, and we ran round to a road leading from the Chateau to see him pass, and cheer him. He is a wonderfully solid looking man with, I should say, a rather large head, not tall, but rather stocky looking, simple, unaffected and, of course, sad looking and disturbed as was natural. He said, when he started to speak, he had come to do one of the hardest things, and saddest he had ever done."

The war news seems, here at least, to be cheerful, the only cloud in the sky is Russia, but it is hard to discern the truth amid all the rumors from here. We are winning and are bound to continue to do so, even at great losses sometimes, and this thought is very consoling, that however hard it is for us it is many more times harder for the enemy.

My leave is yet a thing of hope, but I think it will come soon, at least I see nothing very serious in the way unless it be my "untimely taking off" as Shakespeare says, but I am very careful and small, so my head does not show in the trenches, and I never take any unnecessary risks. My paths have led, so far, in very fortunate places, but I must not spoil my luck by saying anything.

Last week's paper announced the death in action on June 28th, of Lieut. Thomas Alexander Rowat, son of the Rev. Andrew Rowat and Mrs. Rowat, of St. Lambert, Winchester, Ont., in 1878, was educated at Huntingdon Academy and at McGill University. He was for a number of years at various branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in the Eastern Townships, and latterly had been business manager of a concern in the Cobalt region. He left Camp Borden in November last with a Western Unit, and a few days after landing in England left for active service in France, where he had been without leave up till the time of his death. Besides his parents he leaves two brothers, Mr. Donald M. Rowat of the notarial firm of W. deM. and H. M. Marler, Montreal; Mr. W. A. Rowat of Somerset, Man, and four sisters. There was a grandson of the late Rev. Donald McKenzie, of Embro, Ont.

## DESTRUCTION IN FRANCE

French Front, June 11.—British, French and American civilians are working in closest cooperation with the French military and civil authorities in restoring the lands devastated by the Germans when they hurriedly quit the lines they had held for two years from Noyon, to the Somme. The Associated Press correspondent, after visiting Noyon, went through the entire district and observed what was being done. There are 243 villages and hamlets spread over the French zone alone of the country which the Germans before their retreat tried to make into a desert. One hundred of these small communities are now just heaps of stones and bricks without one habitable room or cellar among them, while of the remainder one-third were partly demolished and the rest only slightly.

## Without Food or Shelter

In this region 35,000 old men and women and young children under fifteen years were left without shelter or food by the Germans. Some 12,000 of these were evacuated immediately to the interior of France, where a proportion of them joined their relatives. The military authorities have grappled in a masterly way with the vast problem which confronts them of providing for a large destitute community immediately behind the lines where a shield of French flesh and steel was holding back the Germans from a possible return. They set to work to organize the country and its people. The first step was to provide food, and this was done through the military commissariat as there was no means of civilian transport of supplies from other parts of France.

Then came the question of putting in cultivation again the 250,000 acres of agricultural land comprised in the French zone. It was late in the season, but a practical scheme was at once formulated and put into effect. Officers of high rank were placed in charge. The devastated country was divided into seven sections, and composed of twenty-five communes, and each in charge of an officer with skilled aides. Horses were lent by the army, broken ploughs and harrows were repaired by motor mechanics of the army, seeds of all kinds were procured, and this was found among the many peasants and small farmers in the ranks.

Thirty American tractors were found lying idle in a depot not far from the stricken district, and these were transported to the places where they could be more useful and put to work.

## Soon Self-Supporting

The labor was dangerous owing to the presence of unexploded shells under the surface of the fields, but only one accident has occurred from this cause.

In this way about 4,000 acres have been ploughed and sown with grain and grass and another 2,500 acres ploughed and cleared of weeds. With the help of British, American and French donors every family has been provided with seeds and roots to form a truck garden, with the result that sufficient produce is expected to make the community self-supporting. The Germans had also cultivated a considerable tract of land and sown it with rye, which they tried to destroy before their hurried departure, but with only partial success, for at least 2,500 acres will produce crops this season. In the meantime houses are being repaired where possible and temporary shacks erected where no habitation exists. Schools have been opened, military doctors attend the sick, and so far as possible life is being made endurable for the thousands who suffered so much during the German occupation and virtually lost everything they possessed when the invaders departed.

At an anti-conscription meeting held at Drummondville on Monday, one of the speakers, Nap. Garneau, K. C., introduced a new feature, by telling his hearers that the plight they found themselves in was the result of their education. We have not been taught all that could have been taught us, that our country was not the province of Quebec only, but the whole of Canada. In the past we have been in the habit of living isolated, and not mixing with others. We have been a little too much of Quebecers, and not enough of Canadians. We have been in the habit of being too provincial for national duty. We have our schools, and there we teach French, and in some we teach English. Never in our schools do we teach children to run down the other races and the other provinces. We should go further, and in every school teach English and French love for the British flag and British institutions, so that we will know the value of these institutions. The day represented the same degree of liberty for all the provinces, and the French-Canadians, respecting it should be able also to require the people of Ontario to remember that the same flag floats in both provinces and the same liberties are due to in both provinces.

Washington, July 1.—President Wilson yesterday signed an Executive order authorizing the Shipping Board, of which William Denham is President, to take "possession and title" of eighty-seven German-owned ships, representing more than 500,000 tons, which were in American ports prior to the opening of hostilities between the United States and Germany.

## HUNTER'S SOAPY SPECIALS

6 bars Comfort Soap 25c  
6 bars Gold Soap 25c  
6 bars Ivory Soap 25c  
6 bars White Naptha 25c  
6 bars White Knight 25c  
10 bars Cyclone Soap 25c  
7 cakes Rex Soap 25c  
3 cakes Infant's Delight 25c  
3 cakes Baby's Own Soap 25c  
3 cakes Colgate's Big Bath 25c  
6 pkgs. Pearlina 25c  
6 pkgs. Crescent Cleanser 25c  
4 pkgs. Colgate's Cleanser 25c  
3 pkgs. Old Dutch Cleanser 25c  
3 pkgs. Handy Ammonia 25c  
3 tins Lye 25c  
3 tins Lye 25c  
Colgate's Talcum Powder 10c  
Colgate's Dental Cream 10c

## SIFTO TABLE SALT

A Free Running Salt—always dry,  
10c pkg.

## John Hunter & Sons

General Merchants  
and Millers

If you have a hay fork rope you  
wish spliced see J. L. Gibbings,  
ex R.N., Huntingdon, Que.

## TEACHER WANTED

One Protestant Female teacher  
for school No. 8, in the township  
of Godmanchester. Term 10  
months. Salary \$300. School to  
open September 4th. State ex-  
perience, grade of Diploma, and  
also give references. W. P. Ste-  
phen, Secy.-Treas., Huntingdon, Que.  
Drawer "E"

## Teachers Wanted

Two Protestant Female Teachers,  
duly qualified, wanted by the Dis-  
sentient School Municipality of the  
Parish of St. Louis de Gonzague, for  
the Schools No. 1, 3rd concession;  
No. 4, concession on St. Louis river.  
Salary \$300.00 for ten months.  
Applications should be addressed to  
the undersigned, until the 28th day  
of July instant.

W. MARTIN, Secy.-Treas.

Province of Quebec  
Municipality of the Township  
of Godmanchester

## TENDERS

Will be received up to the 14th day  
of July instant, for the gravelling of  
600 feet of the front road, at Alton  
McArthur's gravel pit. Specifications  
to be seen at the office of the  
Secretary. The lowest or any tender  
not necessarily accepted. Work to  
be finished by the first of October.

By order of the Council.

R. S. FEENEY, Secy.-Treas.

Province of Quebec  
District of Beauharnois

## SUPERIOR COURT

## PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given, that on the first day of August  
next, at half past ten o'clock in the  
forenoon, at the Court House,  
at Salaberry de Valleyfield, dis-  
trict of Beauharnois, Dame Isabella  
Burns, wife common as to  
property of George Leggett, farm-  
er, both of the township of Hin-  
chbrook and the latter as per-  
sonally as for the purpose of autho-  
rizing his wife; Dame Elizabeth  
Burns, wife common as to prop-  
erty of William Leggett, farmer  
both of the said township and the  
latter as well personally as to au-  
thorize his wife; Dame Jane  
Burns, wife common as to prop-  
erty of Julius Rowell, farmer,  
both of said township and the lat-  
ter as well personally as to au-  
thorize his wife; William  
Burns, of Chateaugay, State of  
New York, farmer; will apply by  
petition, to one of the Judges of  
the Superior Court, sitting in and  
for the district of Beauharnois, in  
Chambers, in order to obtain let-  
ters of verification establishing  
upon what persons the succession  
of the late Dame Ellen Burns, in  
her lifetime, of the township of  
Hinchbrook, and widow of the  
late William Burns, Canton, in the  
lifetime of Portland, in the provin-  
ce of Ontario, has developed  
and the share of each held by  
Salaberry de Valleyfield, June  
28th, 1917.

J. G. Laurendeau,  
Attorney for the Petitioners.

Province of Quebec  
Municipality of Hinchbrook

## Public Notice

Public Notice is hereby given by  
W. G. Gibson, the undersigned Secy.-  
Treasurer, that the Valuation Roll  
for the aforesaid Municipality for  
the current year has been completed  
and is now deposited in his office,  
and that on Monday, 6th day of  
August next, at its usual hour and  
place of meeting, the Council will  
proceed to the examination, revision  
and homologation of the said roll.  
Given this third day of July, nine-  
teen hundred and seventeen.

W. G. GIBSON,  
Secy.-Treas.

Province of Quebec  
Municipality of the Village of  
Huntingdon

## Public Notice

Is hereby given by R. S. Feeny, the  
undersigned Secretary-Treasurer  
of the aforesaid municipality, that  
the General Valuation Roll for the  
Municipality, for the current year,  
has been completed and is now de-  
posited in his office.

And that on Monday, the 6th day  
of August next, at its usual hour  
and place of meeting, the Municipal  
Council will proceed to the examina-  
tion, revision and homologation of  
the said roll.

Given on this third day of July,  
one thousand nine hundred and  
seventeen.

R. S. FEENEY,  
Secy.-Treas.

## STRAWBERRY SOCIAL

A Strawberry Social, under the  
auspices of the Huntingdon  
Branch of the Red Cross Society,  
will be held at the home of Mr.  
Richard Pringle, on Wednesday  
Evening, the 18th inst. Straw-  
berries and cream, bread, butter,  
cake and coffee. Admission 25c.  
Ice cream will be sold during  
the evening. A good programme  
is being prepared—Come one and  
all and help swell the funds of the  
Red Cross Society.

## CARD OF THANKS

The Ladies of the Red Cross of  
Rockburn and Brookfield wish to  
tender their sincere thanks to all who  
helped make their lawn social such a  
magnificent success, both financially  
and socially; Mr. Robb being one of  
the contributors.

The Ys will meet at the  
home of Mr. William Goodfellow,  
Monday Evening, July 16th. Re-  
freshment committee: Misses Will  
and Cluff. Messrs Goodfellow and  
Clouston. Games: Misses Adams  
and Clouston. Red Cross work at  
7.30.

## STRAWBERRY SOCIAL

In aid of the Red Cross will be  
held Friday Evening, July 13, on  
the lawn of Zion Church, Dundee,  
under the auspices of the Home-  
makers' Club. A programme con-  
sisting of addresses, recitations,  
and solos is being prepared.

Huntingdon Band will be in  
attendance.

Admission, including supper,  
25 cents. Ice Cream extra.

## A LAWN SOCIAL

will be held for the benefit of St. Patrick's Church,  
Hinchbrook, on August 1st, at the  
home of P. H. Layton. Supper will  
be served, and there will be a good  
programme.

The Huntingdon Band will be in  
attendance.

## MacNAUGHTON MOTORS

650 Dorchester street West  
Cor. Agincourt street  
MONTREAL

The most central, convenient, safest  
and largest Garage in Montreal, all  
on the ground floor. Just the garage for  
transients. Open day and night. Reason-  
able rates by day, week, or month.

W. MARTIN, Secy.-Treas.

Province of Quebec  
Municipality of the Township  
of Godmanchester

## TENDERS

Will be received up to the 14th day  
of July instant, for the gravelling of  
600 feet of the front road, at Alton  
McArthur's gravel pit. Specifications  
to be seen at the office of the  
Secretary. The lowest or any tender  
not necessarily accepted. Work to  
be finished by the first of October.

By order of the Council.

R. S. FEENEY, Secy.-Treas.

Province of Quebec  
District of Beauharnois

## SUPERIOR COURT

## PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given, that on the first day of August  
next, at half past ten o'clock in the  
forenoon, at the Court House,  
at Salaberry de Valleyfield, dis-  
trict of Beauharnois, Dame Isabella  
Burns, wife common as to  
property of George Leggett, farm-  
er, both of the township of Hin-  
chbrook and the latter as per-  
sonally as for the purpose of autho-  
rizing his wife; Dame Elizabeth  
Burns, wife common as to prop-  
erty of William Leggett, farmer  
both of the said township and the  
latter as well personally as to au-  
thorize his wife; Dame Jane  
Burns, wife common as to prop-  
erty of Julius Rowell, farmer,  
both of said township and the lat-  
ter as well personally as to au-  
thorize his wife; William  
Burns, of Chateaugay, State of  
New York, farmer; will apply by  
petition, to one of the Judges of  
the Superior Court, sitting in and  
for the district of Beauharnois, in  
Chambers, in order to obtain let-  
ters of verification establishing  
upon what persons the succession  
of the late Dame Ellen Burns, in  
her lifetime, of the township of  
Hinchbrook, and widow of the  
late William Burns, Canton, in the  
lifetime of Portland, in the provin-  
ce of Ontario, has developed  
and the share of each held by  
Salaberry de Valleyfield, June  
28th, 1917.

J. G. Laurendeau,  
Attorney for the Petitioners.

Province of Quebec  
Municipality of Hinchbrook

## Public Notice

Public Notice is hereby given by  
W. G. Gibson, the undersigned Secy.-  
Treasurer, that the Valuation Roll  
for the aforesaid Municipality for  
the current year has been completed  
and is now deposited in his office,  
and that on Monday, 6th day of  
August next, at its usual hour and  
place of meeting, the Council will  
proceed to the examination, revision  
and homologation of the said roll.  
Given this third day of July, nine-  
teen hundred and seventeen.

W. G. GIBSON,  
Secy.-Treas.

Province of Quebec  
Municipality of the Village of  
Huntingdon

## Public Notice

Is hereby given by R. S. Feeny, the  
undersigned Secretary-Treasurer  
of the aforesaid municipality, that  
the General Valuation Roll for the  
Municipality, for the current year,  
has been completed and is now de-  
posited in his office.

And that on Monday, the 6th day  
of August next, at its usual hour  
and place of meeting, the Municipal  
Council will proceed to the examina-  
tion, revision and homologation of  
the said roll.

Given on this third day of July,  
one thousand nine hundred and  
seventeen.

R. S. FEENEY,  
Secy.-Treas.

## BORN

On June 25th, 1917, at Hazelton,  
B.C., to Dr and Mrs W. R. Stone  
(nee Miss Susan W. MacDonald,  
LaGuerre), a daughter.

## MARRIED

At Snowflake, Man., on June 27,  
at the home of the bride's sister,  
by the Rev. D. C. Reed, brother-in-  
law of the bride, Mr. John Alexan-  
der Caldwell, formerly of Clyde's  
Corners, to Christina May, youngest  
daughter of Mr and Mrs H. S.  
Tannahill of Trout River, Que.

At the home of Mr. Charles  
Hyde, Huntingdon, father of the  
brides, July 11th, by the Rev. J.  
B. Maclean, Laura B. Hyde to  
James Wesley Hines of Shawville,  
Que., and Jeannette L. Hyde, to  
Earle P. Fulford of Shawville,  
Que. The brides are twins.

At St. Patrick's parochial resi-  
dence, Chateaugay, July 3rd, by  
Rev. Father Bourbon, Mr. Leo P.  
Moses of St. Antoine, P.Q. to Miss  
Carrie Tourville, of Chateaugay.

## DIED

At Brookfield, Que., on Monday,  
July 2, 1917, Mary A. Farquhar,  
wife of Mathew Levers, aged 60  
years.

At Huntingdon, on the 5th July,  
Eliza Ferns, widow of Robert  
Gardner, aged 65 years and 11  
months.

## CARD OF THANKS

The Elgin Presbyterian Church W.  
M.S. wish to thank Mr. Robb and  
Mr. Philips for their generous dona-  
tions of \$5 each at the Social held  
at Mr. Anderson's.

## CARD OF THANKS

We desire to acknowledge the  
many expressions of sympathy and  
kindness shown us by our  
friends and neighbors in our recent  
bereavement.

M. Levers and Family.

## CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank our kind  
neighbors and friends for their  
kindness in our sad bereavement.

Joseph Burditt and Family.

The Ladies of the Western  
Division of the W. M. S. of St.  
Andrew's Church wish to thank  
Messrs Philips and Robb for their  
donations to the Social at Mr.  
Smellie's.

## CARD OF THANKS

Miss Lillie Gardner, and broth-  
ers, wish to thank the many  
friends for their kindness and  
sympathy shown in their recent  
bereavement.

## The Huntingdon Branch of the

Red Cross Society would acknowl-  
edge the following:

Western Div. Ladies' Aid \$131.00  
Trout River Deb't Society 16.80  
Miss Adelaide E. Orr 30.00  
Proceeds of drawing for  
auto. 150.00

## Dr. J. C. SHANKS, M.D., C.M.

Graduate of McGill University

## HOWICK

Office hours: 8-9 a.m., 1-2.30 p.m.,  
and 6-8 p.m.

## Detailed Statement of Re-

ceipts and Expenditure of  
the School Municipality of  
Huntingdon for 1916-17.

RECEIPTS  
Cash on hand.....\$ 374.24  
Government grants.....427.47  
Deductions for Pension fund.....124.95  
Taxes 1917.....3595.02  
Arrears of taxes.....1333.35  
School fees.....1433.60  
Loan from Canadian Bank of  
Commerce.....500.00  
Loan from Samuel Crutchefield 1000.00  
McDonald & Leblanc Hooker, 3000.00  
Loan from James Macfarlane. 1000.00  
Loan from James Thompson.....500.00

\$12,388.63

## EXPENDITURE

Teachers' salaries.....\$5000.00  
Mrs. J. Logan, caretaker.....214.00  
McDonald & Leblanc Hooker, cleaning.....14.00  
Angus McDonald, contract.....2130.00  
Donald McNeil.....3342.00  
J. D. Becknell, repairs.....20.65  
Joseph Donahoe.....49.70  
G. W. Clark.....6.35  
A. N. McDonald.....7.03  
J. A. Hunter.....1.55  
H. Fitzgerald.....3.40  
W. J. Walsh, roofing.....18.00  
George Munro, wiring.....8.81  
E. C. Burrows.....5.40  
E. D. Henry, flag pole.....4.00  
Lyman's, Limited, supplies.....28.50  
W. B. Brown, supplies.....7.75

John Small.....15.30  
E. N. Moyer.....8.80  
Remington Typewriter Co., do. 35  
Pringle, Stark & Co., supplies.....49.51  
Brithwaite Bros., supplies.....4.91  
J. R. Oney, supplies.....41.40  
John Hunter & Sons, supplies.....1.25  
Legal Bank Printing Co., do. 14.50  
Renet Publishing Co., supplies 31.20  
O. W. Barwick, supplies.....20.80  
Star Publishing Co., advt.....1.10  
Sellar Bros., advt. and printing 14.70  
Miss John News, advt.....7.50  
Miss M. Durin, typing.....6.00  
R. W. Allen, clock.....1.00  
J. W. Brown, wood.....2.50  
Express.....3.00  
A. Chambers, carting.....25  
Telephones.....4.00  
James McCracken, work.....2.00  
John O'Connor, work.....8.65

D. Faubert, taxes incorporated 156.63  
companies.....39.00

Rodger C. Ewe, plans.....19.00  
McDonald & Leblanc Hooker, 4.50  
Note at Bank and interest.....505.00  
J. G. Dunn, Electric light.....13.28  
Rev. H. Godard, deputy exam. 16.35  
Miss Helen Kelly, assistant do. 5.00  
Miss Agnes Clouston.....5.00  
Mrs. F. G. Brathwaite do. 5.00  
Norman McCrimmon, auditor.....175.00  
Balance on hand.....346.06

\$12,388.63

## LIABILITIES

Samuel Crutchefield, loan.....\$1000.00  
Thomas Hooker.....3000.00  
James Macfarlane.....1000.00  
James Thompson.....500.00  
Donald McNeil, account.....181.63

Cash on hand.....\$5681.63  
346.06

\$5335.57

Having examined the books and  
vouchers of the Secretary with the fore-  
going statement, I find the same correct.

NORMAN MCCRIMMON, Auditor

## SALES BY ANDREW PHILIPS

On MONDAY, July 16th, 1917, at the  
residence of W. S. Claver, Hunt-  
ingdon, the following property: 40  
acres of Standing Hay. Terms: 6  
months' credit. Sale to begin at 1  
o'clock p.m.

On Saturday July 14th, at the  
residence of Thomas Cogland,  
Herdman. The following prop-  
erty: 1 work horse, driver, mare  
(with foal at foot). 2 yearling  
colts, 5 registered Holstein heifers  
5 months old, 4 registered Holstein  
calves, 12 high grade milk cows  
beifer, 11 shoats, 3 mos. old, 2 fall  
pigs, new carriage, buggy, double  
wagon and box, hay rack, milk  
wagon, road cart, bobbleighs,  
pleasure sleighs, 2 cutters, binder,  
corn harvester, corn planter, sul-  
ky, cultivator, smoothing and  
disc harrows, 3 walking plows,  
sulky plow, mower, (new) hay  
rack, seeder, set double light  
harness, 2 sets heavy double har-  
ness, 2 sets single harness, magnet  
cream separator, dairy churn, 3  
ten gallon milk cans, 3 thirty gal.  
milk cans, dog power, set of  
blacksmith tools, vice, anvil and  
bellows, a quantity of lumber, 100  
cedar pickets, stock rack, wheel  
barrow, scraper, roller, tank for sap,  
600 lb scales, shovel, plow, stone-  
boat, plank and many other articles.  
30 acres hay, 10 acres grain.  
Whole to be sold without reserve  
as Mr. Cogland is giving up farm-  
ing.

The above stock are a well se-  
lected lot and noted for their milk-  
ing strain. Part of them have  
just freshened, and part of them  
this spring. Owing to the large  
amount of articles to be sold this  
sale will start sharp at 12 o'clock  
Terms 12 months.

On TUESDAY, July 17th, on the  
farm of the late James Macfarlane,  
first concession of Elgin: 20 acres  
of Hay, 12 acres of Grain. Eight  
months' credit. Sale at 1 o'clock p.m.

On WEDNESDAY, July 18th, at the  
residence of J. C. Middlemiss,  
Trout River, 3 miles west of Hunt-  
ingdon—45 acres of Standing Hay,  
in lots to suit purchasers. Twelve  
months' credit. Sale at 1 o'clock.

SALE OF HAY.—On SATURDAY,  
July 21st, at Cherry Glen Farm, 1 mile  
south of Franklin Centre, the property  
of David Brown, about 40 arpents of  
Timothy and Clover Hay, in lots to suit  
purchasers. Terms—On suns over \$5  
60 months' credit on furnishing approved  
joint notes. Sale at 1 o'clock p.m.  
E. A. BENOIT, Auctioneer

The FARM will be sold privately at  
the close of the sale of hay.

## Auction of Standing Hay

To be sold on the farm of the late  
Edward Hussey, on LaGuerre road,  
half mile east of Cooper's Corners,  
on MONDAY, July 16th, 1917, 40  
acres of Standing Hay, in lots to  
suit purchasers. Terms: 4 months.  
Sale at 1 o'clock p.m.

## AUCTION SALE

On THURSDAY, July 19, 1917, at the  
residence of Neil O'Hare, O'Neil's  
Corners, 30 acres of Standing Hay,  
to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.  
Terms: 4 months' credit. Sale at 1  
o'clock p.m.

FRED DONNELLY, Auctioneer

## Lost, at Maitland's Sale, a sum

of money. Finder communicate with  
Thomas T. Irwin, Phone 609 r2.

## LOUIS LEVINE has left the

Black Farm and is buying Hoes,  
Milk Cans, and calves. Highest  
prices paid, York Street, Hunt-  
ingdon, Que. Phone No. 133.

## Sales by C. A. GAVIN, Auctioneer

On SATURDAY, July 14th, 1917,  
on the second farm east of Lee's  
Corners, known as the Dan Walker  
farm, the following property belong-  
ing to George Leblanc, 1 brood mare  
with foal at foot, 1 driving mare, 1  
gelding 4 years old, 1 light gelding  
2 years old, 1 yearling gelding, 2 heifers  
3 years old (newly freshened), 5 2-  
year old heifers, 1 2-year old steer,  
9 yearling heifers, 3 yearling bulls,  
1 spring heifer calf. Also 40 acres of  
Standing Hay and 18 acres of Grain;  
also 10 tons of Hay in barn. The  
whole to be sold without reserve as  
Mr. Leblanc is giving up the farm,  
which he has owned 12 months' credit.  
Sale at one o'clock sharp.

## McDONALD & ROBB

## FLOUR

## FEED

## AND

## SEEDGRAIN

Write for Prices and  
Samples.

Valleyfield, Que.

Province of Quebec  
Municipality of the Township of  
Huntingdon

## Public Notice

Is hereby given by R. S. Feeny, the  
undersigned Secretary-Treasurer of  
the aforesaid municipality, that the  
General Valuation Roll for the said  
municipality, for the current year,  
has been completed and is now de-  
posited in his office. And that on  
Monday, the 6th day of August  
next, at its usual hour and place of  
meeting, the Municipal Council will  
proceed to the examination, revision  
and homologation of the said roll.  
Given this fifth day of July, one  
thousand nine hundred and seven-  
teen.

R. S. FEENEY, Secy.-Treas.

## D. & A. CORSETS

50c to \$2.50 Pair



No. 295 \$1.25 Pair



No. 360 \$1.50 Pair  
All sizes in stock

**Dixon's**  
HUNTINGDON, P.Q.

Dry Goods and Groceries

HUNTINGDON

Phone us your Grocery order.

## Summer Footwear

AT

Kelly & Lanktree's

REGAL OXFORDS

FOR MEN

Tan, Neoline sole.....\$5.50  
Black, Leather sole.....5.00

Canvas Hicuts

Full range of sizes, at \$2.50, \$3.00,  
\$3.50.

Toronto, July 1.—St. Paul's church was the scene of a unique Confederation service this morning when about 200 officers of the United States army from the training camp at Fort Niagara, and eighty members of the crew of H.M.C.S. Niobe, were in attendance. This was the first occasion upon which American soldiers have attended in a body a public service in Canada, and the presence of members of the British navy made the service symbolical of the new alliance of the United States with the British Empire in the great war.

**MOSES CHARTRAND**  
Painting, Paper-Hanging, &c.,  
Promptly attended to.  
Box 261, Huntingdon, Que.

**J. G. LAURENDEAU, K.C.,**  
Advocate, at Moir's Hotel every first Saturday of each month.

**NUMA E. BROSSE, K.C.,**  
Advocate, of the city of Valleyfield, will be at Moir's Hotel, Huntingdon, on the second Saturday of each month, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

**PATTERSON & JACOBS**  
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors, Bury and District Bank Building, 180 St. James street, Montreal.  
Mr. Patterson will be at Moir Hotel, Huntingdon, first Saturday of every month.  
W. Patterson, K.C.,  
N. W. Jacobs, B.C.L.

**DONALD M. ROWAT, B.C.L.,**  
of W. de M. & H. Marler, Notaries,  
157 St. James street, Montreal.  
Money to Loan on First Mortgage security.

Mr. Donald M. Rowat, N.P., of the firm of W. de M. & H. Marler, Notaries of Montreal, has made arrangements to come to Huntingdon from time to time and be glad to notify the public that appointments may be made with Wm. M. Rowat, M.D., of Atholston. Mr. Rowat will give special attention to the settlement of estates and the careful investment of monies.

**J. C. BRUCE,** General Insurance Agent, Huntingdon. Fire, Life and Accident Insurance, County Building, Huntingdon.

**J. F. ROLLIT,** Surgeon Dentist Kelly's Block, Huntingdon. Open all day. Bell Telephone No. 104.

Mr. L. A. Rousseau, Notary, has opened an office in the R. E. Kelly block, Huntingdon, and will be here on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of each week.

**ARTHUR W. SULLIVAN**  
Q.L.S. & C.E.  
Successor to John L. Sullivan Q.L.S. & C.E.

Surveying and Engineering of water courses and Bounding of properties, Borneage, &c., attended to promptly. Address: P. O. Box 124 Valleyfield, Que. or room 20, 59 St. Peter street, Montreal, Que.

**Mutual Fire Insurance Co.**  
of the

**COUNTY OF BEAUFORT**  
(Incorporated 1852)  
Head Office . . . Huntingdon  
Insures only Farm and Isolated Property.

President, Mr. W. Lecky  
Vice-President, Robt. Blackwood  
Directors—Anthony Doray, R. K. Ness, Alex. McMillan.

**ANDREW PHILIPS,**  
Secy. and General Manager, Huntingdon, Que.

**A. R. LEDUC**  
Notary Public, Huntingdon, Que. Successor to L. L. Crevier, Notary Public. Office in the O'Connor Block, entrance next to Moriarty's store. Money to loan Estate and succession settlement.

**MCCORMICK & LEBOURVEAU,**  
Advocates, Commissioners for Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, etc. Rooms 41 and 42 Canadian Pacific Telegraph Building, 4 Hospital street, Montreal. Mr. McCormick will attend the Courts in the District of Beaufort, and will be at Moir Hotel, Huntingdon, on the last Saturday of every month, barring unforeseen circumstances. Telephone Main 2497. Claims for collection may be left with Robt. Ellerton, Hemmingford.

The rates of the Gleaner for transient advertisements are 50 cents per inch for first insertion and 25 cents per inch for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements of 20 words or less 25 cents each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than 25c. No notice taken of Card of Thanks or of short advertisements unless accompanied by the price, which may be remitted in postage stamps. Obituaries and resolutions of condolence, reports of marriage anniversaries, and the like 5 cents a line. No advertisements inserted as reading-matter. Obituary verses are not inserted.

The Huntingdon Gleaner is printed and published weekly. Thursday forenoon at the village of Huntingdon, Que., by Sellar Brothers. Subscription \$1 per year. U. S. subscribers \$1.50. Papers discontinued when the time for which they have been paid expires. No exception to this rule so that subscribers who desire to continue receiving the paper, should renew before their subscription has expired as denoted on the address label. In changing address, be sure to give name of old post-office.

## Magdalen Roy

Chapter III.—A Hard Time

Does any one know the misery of a household under the shadow of a coming change, the melancholy meals taken with a vague calculation of the length of time between each to-day and the last day of all—the mechanical effort to keep things the same, as long as possible, with the hopeless certainty of final impossibility? Such was now the condition of the Maynard family.

Margaret Maynard lived through those dreary days because she was compelled. Herself compelled herself. She might have lain on a sofa, with her face turned to the wall, or gone away on a visit to friends. Of course, such indulgence would have cost money, and made everything worse for the younger children, for a watchful, responsible eye was needed in that breaking household. But then some people suffer anything to their own comfort. Such cowardice was far from Margaret Maynard.

She thoroughly understood their position. She knew they had no helpful friend. Their mother's relations, the Maxwells, from among whom came the uncle who undertook the executorship, were shabby-genteel people—a degenerate "gentle" family, with nothing to be proud about except the vague "blood" to which they owed a little. They had professed displeasure when their daughter married the "shopkeeper," but they had not failed to accept his cheerful hospitality. Their fathers "people" were farmers, honest and worthy folks, though struggling with hard fortunes, and Margaret was far more ready to claim kinship with them and their ploughman ancestry, and the single dissenting parson who adorned the race, than with the genteel tree from which she sprung by her mother's side. She felt herself quite prepared to earn and to spare. She was a good musician. She had special talents in that direction, and her sensible father had not grudgingly their due cultivation. So, with set lips and trembling hands, she opened the piano in that house of mourning, and howled Mrs. Deane's songs with sweet, songs which wrung the heart of the singer. Bitter than the thought of the three graves, was the frequent presence of the hard worldly uncle, whose duty it was "to settle the affairs" of his despised brother-in-law. He was a man who had no purer ideal of a true gentleman's nature than to believe he asserted it, by phishing and poaching over the "paltry trade accounts," in the very presence of the dead man's daughter. Margaret knew he had never been slow to borrow money made in the seamed shop without giving security or paying interest.

So lost was she in her sorrowful reverie, that her uncle's hand upon the door made her start, and though he did not notice it, the hand she gave him trembled. It was a curious fact that Margaret Maynard generally did tremble in her uncle's presence. "Well, Margaret," he said, "of course you know you'll have to work for yourself. But it oughtn't to come strange to you: all your aunts on your father's side had to get their own living before they were married."

"I hope I shall do well," answered his niece meekly; "I know I will do my best."

"What can you do?" he asked bluntly.

"I think I can teach," she said. "Teach! A poor prospect," he responded. "It is a pity you were brought above service; there was no reason why you should have been, as your father had no money to leave you, and there was no family name to keep up."

"Rivers promises Arthur a small salary," pursued the uncle; "and he says he can sleep in a small room off the offices. So we may call him disposed of."

"Mr. Rivers is exceedingly kind," murmured Margaret.

"Oh, he'll pay himself, of course," said Mr. Maxwell; "he'll take it out of your brother in good hard work. That is only to be expected."

"Mr. Rivers will do what is just," returned Margaret, roused for their benefactor's sake; "and that will be best for Arthur."

"Best or worst, it must be," said the uncle. "And now, Margaret, I'll pay Amy's journey to the Maynards' farm, and you may pack up some of your clothes to send with her. You know, they will be useless to you by the time you leave off mourning."

"Amy will stay with me," said Margaret aghast. "She can live with me in my room, and I can teach her myself."

"Nonsense," retorted Mr. Maxwell. "You must take a resident appointment, it is twice as profitable. You may not get much salary; but you don't feel you are eating it up at every meal. Amy is nothing to you," he went on, "only a cousin. Your uncle Maynard, on the farm, has as much right to support her as your father had. I don't see why either needed to do it; there are plenty of charity schools, just intended for such."

"I should like Amy to stay with me," she answered mildly. "I will not take a resident appointment until I absolutely fail on my own account."

"But Amy is not your sister," argued Mr. Maxwell, who, poor man, had felt such a terrible weight from his own imperfectly fulfilled responsibilities, that he could not understand that to noble natures such responsibilities are like wings to lift upward and onward. "No," answered Margaret, "but she might have been, and I

want to act as if she were. When father took her for his daughter, we took her for our sister."

"In two or three years' time, Arthur won't thank you for burdening him with such a relationship," said the uncle. "I was only thinking the other day what a blessing it was that you two had nobody to help you, you had nobody to help."

"Please don't speak of such things, uncle," was Margaret's only answer.

"Ah, it is very fine now, to vow your heart is buried, and all that," said he, "but we know how it all ways ends. You'll be married sooner or later, Margaret. But not if you fasten this child upon us. And when she grows up, she'll not sacrifice herself for you Margaret."

"Let us try to keep together," whispered the girl with filling eyes; "there are but three of us." "Well, since you won't be advised, I'll just put things plainly before you, and leave you to your own devices. When everything is paid up and everybody paid off there will be just fifty pounds left for your use. I can't understand your father leaving so little. Where do you mean to live? I suppose you have not thought about that yet."

"I should like to live near this," she answered.

"Well, you must think it over. I don't want to meddle in it at all, as you mean to take eccentric courses, like your father and mother before you. So, I say, think it over, and write me a line when you are decided, and you may as well send me a list of the things you want to keep, for the sooner you all leave this house the better, as I daresay things will be wound up in a hurry at last. And now I'll say good night, and don't fret," for her eyes were full of tears. "It's no use."

So he went away. Margaret sat down again, and it almost seemed as if she took Uncle Maxwell's advice and did not fret, for her tears vanished without flowing. Her brother and cousin Amy came in presently, and Arthur began to speak of some wonderful new model ship they had seen in a shop window. He wanted to try if he could understand its machinery, and he asked his sister for some large sheets of paper to make sketches on. She rose and opened her father's bureau, and lifted aside the bundles of letters, and accounts until she found some, and the boy carried it off to the little room off the shop.

Arthur sat down to his drawing, and Amy perched herself on the high stool beside him to watch his progress. But presently she whispered mysteriously, "What is the matter with Margaret?"

"What makes you think anything is the matter?" asked the boy looking up astonished. "I thought she was all right. She had not been crying."

"But there is something the matter," said Amy. "That nasty Uncle Maxwell has been teasing her. I'm glad he is not my uncle. What! shouldn't you like to have a crest and a motto?" asked her cousin, mischievously, not caring a bit for these honours himself but knowing something of his cousin's nature.

Amy hesitated. "Yes, I should," she owned, rather reluctantly. "But it's nicest to get them for oneself. And I can never understand why it is grander to be some great-great-grandchild than to be a great man oneself, or a great man's son."

"I suppose it is thought a guarantee that the family have been well brought up for a long time, and that each generation should be an improvement on the last," said the lad, with fluent confidence.

"But suppose they are not well brought up, and suppose they don't improve," pursued Amy, "then isn't it a shame?"

"Yes it is," said the boy, "but it won't change it because you and I say so."

"That is no answer," retorted Amy, with dignity. "I say it is a shame that people should be called ladies and gentlemen who are not."

"What is a gentleman?" asked Arthur, scarcely knowing that he was putting a most cynical and difficult question.

"Any one who behaves himself," replied Amy, as if that settled the matter.

"But what is good behaviour?" pursued this provoking boy.

"Good behaviour is—just good behaviour," said Amy rather at a loss.

"Yes, so is bread just bread," said the boy; "but it is made of something for all that. Now, I've heard Uncle Maxwell say he would know a gentleman the minute he saw him. But then he means a man who knows how to eat his dinner, and will wear the best gloves and the finest linen, whether he can afford them or not."

"Well, what do you mean by a gentleman?" inquired Amy.

"I can't tell you," he owned frankly. "But still I know who I call a gentleman!"

"Tell me one, then," said the girl.

"Rivers is a gentleman to the backbone," he answered, "I don't know who his father was, and I don't care. And I call him a gentleman because it is pleasant to take a kindness from him. You can see it is a pleasure to him to do it. I'd sooner sweep a crossing than get my articles free from some people."

"And I call John Forbes a gentleman," said Amy.

"Halloa, what's this?" exclaimed Arthur. "Why?"

"I don't know why—only because I do," and thus Amy asserted her woman's prerogative.

Just then the old-fashioned bracket clock gave nine sonorous

chimes. They both looked up at its shining quaintly-wrought face.

"The man whom Uncle Maxwell brought here the other day said that clock had not cost less than fifty pounds when it was new," remarked Amy.

"Indeed," said Arthur, rising and peering at it with renewed interest. "I should not have thought it was ever worth half as much!"

In the passage they met Margaret slowly advancing, shading her candle with her hand. They did not know she had been thru the house, considering what humble rafts and spars she might rescue from the wreck of their home.

Chapter IV.

A Friend in Need

Only an evening or two afterwards, and before Margaret had made any resolution about her own movements, Mrs. Forbes paid her promised visit. She was shown into the parlour. She had only been there twice before. Margaret found her there: a neat little figure in that everlasting black silk, with a bare shawl a little faded, and a prim lace bonnet made in one of those fashions which are always "in."

They kissed each other, and sat down side by side. Mrs. Forbes held the conversation all to herself. Homely topics enough. But a beautiful face looks as beautiful in a mountain pool as in a Venetian mirror; and a good soul knows its goodness, whether it work in kitchen craft or statesmanship.

"We must leave here soon," said Margaret, forlornly. "Arthur is to sleep in Mr. Rivers' house, and Amy and I will live together somewhere. I don't want to go far away. It would seem as if I had lost all my past life."

"Suppose you try, Mrs. Deane?" suggested Mrs. Forbes, dubiously; "you'll have things of your own, won't you dear? And I know she has a room she would be very glad to let unfurnished. You see you could keep yourself to yourself, and not mix with the other people more than you chose."

Now Margaret shrank from Mrs. Deane; but still she felt it would not be easy to obtain other lodgings so near at hand. So she only said, "But I should not like to speak to Mrs. Deane about it, since she has not any bill in her window."

"Oh, I'll speak about it," cheerfully responded the little woman. "I'll speak; and get her to tell me what she'll charge, and all that. Don't you know what is hard for oneself is easy to do for another. And what sort of accommodation will you want, dear—one room or two?"

"I don't suppose I can afford two," said poor Margaret.

"Ah, I think you had best take one," assented Mrs. Forbes, "because it will be less to keep in order, and you're certain to be so busy dear, that you'll not be much at home."

"And what furniture shall I keep?" asked Margaret. "It must be only what will not be missed from the sale. The girl had a sound and quick judgement of her own, sounder and quicker than her friends. So a man may be stronger than his staff, yet his staff supports him."

"Shall we go over the house, and think about it?" asked Mrs. Forbes, adding, as she looked around, "there are plenty of things here that will make you so comfortable that you will scarcely miss the rest."

Accordingly Margaret got a strip of paper and a pencil, and wrote at the top—

"The sofa in the parlour."

"Shall I take anything else from this room?" she inquired.

"Mrs. Forbes instantly replied, "Keep the pictures, my dear. When you have the pictures, you have the look of the old room."

"I must take the square out of my bedroom," replied Margaret; "it will not cover any other room but it will just cover the middle."

"And that is far better," said Mrs. Forbes, "because it will lift up so easily for the floor to be swept or scoured. Dirt gathers so quickly in a room where one always lives, and cleanliness is a great thing, my dear, for where dirt is, there can't be health, nor wealth, nor wisdom, but just fretting and scraping and ill-temper. And I often think, my dear, it's not the poorest people who are the dirtiest. Plenty of mopping and water splashing about. It is those above them, folks who have reason to make a show, and will make it, with their polished-down carpets and musty furniture. It will be easy enough for you to get a Brussels carpet when you get a servant, dearie. In the meantime, don't wish for anything better than the druggist-square. And now what shall you do about pans, and plates, and kettles? My advice is, don't hamper yourself with too many of them. They are only a burden on one's mind, if they lie aside and rust or get broken. Just take what you want dearie."

"I'll take the kitchen plates and tea set," said poor Margaret, with one sharp pang for the beautiful china which she had displayed with such hospitable pride at many a happy meal. "And the kitchen knives and forks, and one small kettle and saucepan. And there are some old, worn silver spoons, that belonged to Grandmother Maynard. They would sell for next to nothing, but I should like them because father valued them for his mother's sake and she was such a good woman."

"You can put them down, certainly," said Mrs. Forbes. One is most likely to be contented when one has just to make the best of what one gets. When one has a choice, one does not know what to choose, and when the choice is made, one thinks one might have chosen better. It often strikes me

it's a great blessing that we have so much given us without any choice at all. We don't select our own fathers and mothers we don't decide whether we shall be handsome or ugly, except so far as we finish off our faces by our tempers. And we have to take our children as God sends them. Now, I always wished I had a daughter. Not instead of Johnnie but as well as Johnnie. It was just my selfishness. I wanted somebody to help me, and to talk over all these fiddling little matters which women have to occupy our minds. And besides, I could not forget that old saying—

"My son is my son till he gets him a wife, but my daughter's my daughter all the days of my life."

And now, dear, I find that Johnnie takes more interest in the little affairs than most girls would. And you can't believe how nicely he advises me when I'm up my caps. Do you know I think that men have better taste than women. They are not led away by fashion as we are. And somehow, I begin to hope Johnnie will never care for any woman who will not be a daughter to me. Surely, anybody who will love my boy will bear with me for his sake. I shall love her if she loves him. I can't understand why a man's mother and his wife are so seldom friends. I think the young woman should feel such a loyal reverence for her to whom she owes his life and welfare, and the old woman should have such a tender affection for the girl who meets her son half way in life, and trusts him so much that she will go with him to the end. And the little woman's eyes were tearful.

"His mother died a few years ago," whispered Margaret. "Shall I show you his picture?"

"Do, please," answered Mrs. Forbes.

They went together to her chamber. Margaret opened a small drawer, and, alas, empty—only a little budget of letters tied together, some stout English letters, a few delicate foreign ones, with the minute writing half displayed through the thin cover. Another foreign letter, not tied up, but with a black seal, and no writing showing through—a short letter—it looked like a bible-bound in the MacPherson design. A small silver brooch; its dart, a small motto. And the morocco case which Margaret lifted out. Nothing more? Well, only a woman's heart, and half a woman's history!

She opened the case, and Mrs. Forbes looked at the face therein. Mrs. Forbes looked silently—very silently. It was a pretty face, pleasant in spite of a certain fullness.

"And that is Mrs. MacPherson?" said Mrs. Forbes, reflectively.

"It was taken when she was married," explained Margaret. "But Hugh said she looked something like that to the very last."

"How old was Hugh MacPherson?" asked Mrs. Forbes.

"He was twenty-three the month before he died," said Margaret, very softly. He would never be older now. She might grow a white frail woman, but memory would keep him still a young man with thick brown hair and warm, clashing hair.

"Twenty-three!" echoed Mrs. Forbes.

"Why?" whispered Margaret.

"I was thinking he was not born when I was in Scotland twenty-five years ago," she answered, hurriedly. "What a many things have happened since then, and yet it is only a bit of my life! That has been a pretty woman, my dear: was she a widow?"

"Oh, yes," replied Margaret. "Hugh scarcely remembered his father."

"And, dear," said Mrs. Forbes, "now they're all gone! But it's nice for you to have this picture. Johnnie makes me promise I'll leave my portrait taken. And of course, I must, to please him. I wonder if he will give it to anybody, and why? I hope Johnnie will never love any woman till he sees the one who is to marry him. I'm glad the Bible tells us there is no marrying in heaven, for I'm sure wherever marrying is, there can't be much peace. It seems to me to go by contraries. If a man is generally sensible, he's almost certain to make a fool of himself then, and that's why it is no comfort to me to reflect that Johnnie is generally sensible. But I'm a simpleton to think of such things, which needn't trouble me for ten years, even if he lives and prospers; and at present, it is a situation he wants, and not a wife."

"Why, I thought he would certainly settle with Slack and Pitt," said Margaret.

"So did I, dear," returned Mrs.

Forbes, "but they only receive an apprentice every two years. And Mrs. Deane has just paid over Sir Richard's bequest, and placed Charlie with them."

"And did Mrs. Deane never name it to you?" asked Margaret.

"Why should she?" said Mrs. Forbes, humbly. "She thought she had a right to do the best she could for her son. I did not like to speak to the firm about Johnnie until they gave me some opening, because, you see, I could pay no premium. But she could open the matter without much preamble, when she had a hundred pounds in her hand."

"Is Johnnie vexed?" asked Margaret.

"Not very," said his mother, with a smile, "he thinks the world is all before him. But I blame myself because I don't seem to look sharp enough after his interests. And if I died to-morrow he has not a relation in the world to look to. And if he came across his father—"

She paused suddenly, conscious of having said more than she intended.

"Why, I always thought you a widow," exclaimed Margaret.

"Everybody thinks so," said Mrs. Forbes, "but I'm not, said the little woman. 'Slack and Pitt know all about it. Only there's no use in speaking of it.' And the tears rained down the thin faded face."

And Margaret understood why Mrs. Forbes had said, "There are people in the world who'd envy you, dear."

(To Be Continued)

## ATHLETES' HONOR ROLL

YOUNG CANADIANS KILLED IN FRANCE DURING 1916.

Names Recall Memorable Incidents on the Playing Fields of the Dominion in Recent Years When Men Starred in Games of Hockey, Rugby, and Lacrosse.

IN the past two years many comments have been made upon the splendid response of the athletes of Canada to the call of their country. Young men who had kept themselves physically fit felt that they were ready to go, and they went. That is perhaps the reason why most of the widely-known Canadians who fell during 1915 were men whose fame came to them on the playing fields, and all of them were splendid athletes. Among them were: Nick Carter, the great Vancouver lacrosse player; Art Muir, the Winnipeg Rugby star; Jeff Taylor, the Toronto basketball star; and Alan Davidson, the Kingston hockey comet—all these men were known by name in every part of the Dominion. They gave up their lives early when they were in the prime of their manhood, and their names are as fresh as the morning dew on the playing fields of their native land.

It also indicates the relation of national sports to the national life that practically all who were killed in the war were men who were known as athletes.

It may be said without much fear of contradiction that the soldier who was the most outstanding star in his own particular pastime was A. M. MacKenzie, the Toronto canoe Club paddler who fell at St. Etienne. Among the solo performers in canoeing, he was one of the best in Canada, and he was a man who could contend against him, but paddling is a remote sort of contest, and people do not become familiar with Vancouver for the Minto Cup, but the days when gridiron fights were the most exciting warfare of each Canadian year. Gordon Southam, the Hamilton Tigers was one to compare with in Rugby circles a few years ago. He died going into action with the 40th Battery of the Canadian Field Artillery, and his death carried the minds of people back to the days when gridiron fights were the most exciting warfare of each Canadian year.

Gordon Southam was a man who made his reputation as a player on the University of Toronto team, but it was in 1907 that he made the most sensational play of his career in a game against the Montreal team of the M.A.A.A. grounds. The Big Four League had just been formed, which gave the teams an opportunity to settle an argument which had raged for many years as to whether the brand of Rugby played in Montreal and Ottawa was better than that played in the other parts of the Dominion. Feeling was running very high that October day in Montreal, and at half-time the score stood 7 to 0 in favor of the Montreal team.

But the Tigers, who were wearing rather gloomy for the Jungle Terrors, as their chief star, the reliable Ben Simpson, had been injured, and Southam stepped in to fill the gap. He was down under the heavy treatment he was receiving. The Montreal team held the Tigers well out from their line, and all their tricks and kicking tactics could not break through. Then it was that Southam pulled a surprise that put a different complexion on the game. He kicked a beautiful goal from near centre field, and the Tigers were able to hold the advantage thus gained, winning one of the most exciting games in the history of Canadian Rugby.

Another old-timer among Rugby players who gave his life during the year was Peter Ferguson, who played in the scrummage of the Ottawa Rough Riders about six years ago, when the team at the capital was at its strongest. "Pete" Ferguson was

a big, good-natured highlander, and men his honor in Ottawa after fighting in the South African War. He took kindly to Canadian Rugby, and was with the Rough Riders from 1904 to 1911, in which year the game saw great development. He played in two Dominion finals, in both of which the Ottawa team went down to defeat. He was on the team that went down before "Varsity" in 1905, in the sensational game that Casey Baldwin, the aviator, has always been credited with winning by his individual brilliance. In 1911 the Rough Riders were defeated by "Varsity" a second time in a Dominion championship game, a struggle which revolutionized the method of play in our Rugby, being a triumph of new tactics over old. Pete Ferguson was playing when the "full back" became a thing of the past and the "flying wing" sprang into existence. It might also be added that he introduced a little wrinkle of his own into the game, a reputation which he was the first man to try playing the position of quarter back so that he could make short kicks over the scrummage and use his weight and speed to secure the ball himself.

If anybody had asked who was the particular find of the Rugby season of 1914, the answer would have been "Colin Simpson of the Toronto Argonauts." He jumped into the game without any previous reputation, and became a part in a couple of months as the tall, slight scrawny player who was one of the most deadly tacklers in the game. He was always under the scalps, and seldom missed his man. Lieut. Simpson was killed last July, and Sir Douglas Haig, in a despatch published since Colin's death, mentioned this young Canadian as a "conspicuous bravery." Doi Brophy, the Ottawa aviator who was killed while flying in England during the last week of December, had been regarded as a future Rugby star. He was attending McGill University in 1913 when that team won the Intercollegiate championship, and he showed up so well that he made a place on the Ottawa back division a year later.

As lacrosse is the most typical of all Canadian games, it is only natural that the Honor Roll should contain many names of men who played lacrosse. One of the most widely known of lacrosse players to lay down his life was Pte. Arthur Long, son of the Rev. J. A. Long, of Weston. He was killed by a shell explosion during the bombardment of March 29th last. Art Long played with the Weston team and later on a number of Toronto line-ups, and in 1914 the Toronto team won the championship of the Dominion in their ranks. He was a strong, fast, and willing defence player, and made a great lacrosse player, because he would put up a fight all the way. He never consented to quit, and that characteristic stuck to him until the end. After receiving his wounds, he was taken to a hospital, and he was with the spirit that had pulled out many a game on the lacrosse fields of Ontario. "I know I am going to die, boys, but I'll avenge my death."

A less aggressive but very effective lacrosse player was Johnny Rowland, who met his death in France on November 11th. Rowland came of one of the greatest lacrosse families produced in Toronto in recent years. He learned the game under the guidance of the Rowland brothers, where all the Rowland brothers played. Cottenham Square is a name eloquent with meaning to all Ontario lacrosse players. It is a spot where the game has never been played with kid gloves. There was a time when no visiting team ever crossed the Ontario national game square; the best they hoped to do was to "make a showing."